PADEREWSKI'S TRIUMPHS.

THE BRILLIANT YOUNG POLE CARRIES HOME \$180,000.

Re Conquered Adverse Criticism in This Country as Well as in Europe-The Charms of Mis Execution and the Causes of Mis Success-The Women His Enthosingle Alites-His Departure Yesterday.

Ignace Jan Paderowski sailed for Europe orday in the Paris, and a large part of New York is sad in consequence. The season 892-3 will go down in the annals of musical history as the Paderewski year, remarksble in this, that no other instrumental artist slarity (measured in terms of money) in this country, noted for its handsome recognition of genius. Even Liszt in the height of his power received less generous material reward then this earnest artist, who resorts to no undignified trickiness or sensationalism to win pplause or success. Bublinstein is Faderewski's only rival, but

the Russian is old; the Pole is young. The amount of \$44,000 by his American tour, Paderewski has broken the record with a concort tour, beginning in New York in January and terminating in Chicago last week, of which the gross receipts have exceeded \$180,000, and would have touched the caused but for the injury to his finger that caused



fork. The high price for stopping over a train to play for the college girls was set in the hope ger was desirous of saving the artist for the arger concerts. But no sooner was the message received at the college than so answer came eagerly accepting the 87.000 as the maximum. Carnegie Music. sall is crowded at every performance as the two-hour programmes, and wait yet with the sad, pale face and the chrysanthe-

one him such good service here—touches the so be fairly felt in its suppressed tension.

In Boston, too, where the artist was not reert in Boston the box sheet was opened for a old. What makes the engerness for tickets pre remarkable is the fact that, having no

is the two days \$3.600 worth of tickets was did. What makes the eagerness for tickets oper remarkable is the fact that, having on as but himself to consider, the biasist is have ease the initiot the property of the propert

erowski concerts and then turn around and ask if he plays or sings; women who cover their ears when the orchestra plays without the planist at concerts; gomen who couldn't tell a Chopin ballad from The Last Rose of Supress; that a second

their cars when the orchestra plays without the pianist at concerts; gomen who couldn't tell a Chopin ballad from The Last Rose of Summer," that go to every concert because it is the fashion; women who go to watch the face which never smiles and the mysterious eyes beneath the nimbus of red gold locks, and feel cold shivers chasing each other up and down their spinal columns as the music sobs and sings beneath the tender touch of the mighty flagers.

But it was a man in St. Louis and not a music lover who was persuaded into going to a concert with his friend on the condition that they would stay only a few moments. But after the first number the man said nothing about going. He stayed through the performance. He waited for the last encore. He refused to go then until he had shaken hands with Paderewski, and still he waited, watching themed in the little reception after the concert. He went home after the last guest bas gone and the artist had hurried away to the station.

No the craze is not altogether a feminine fad, though if it were not for the women music in America and England as well would suffer for want of appreciation. Wagner understood this when he wrote. With women's hearts it has always gone well with the word and probably because amid the pervading vulgarity it is almost difficalt for women to let their souis become as thoroughly hardened as has been so completely the case with our political men."

Ignace Jan Paderewski has a fine name. It came to him from a long line of Polish accessions. With the name from those Polish gentlemen, trained for generations to lence and dance and ride, was handed down the supple, clastic figure, which hades so much to the mins a time from a protect of the mins a fine face, too the face of an arrist, a scholar, a poet, a face frave with the shellow of a great sorrow, of which he nover speaks even to those infinitely associated with him. It is framed in a halo of red-gold him, to seed and thouseled like masses of golden red in a large and content of the free gold him,

with him. It is framed in a halo of red-gold hair, tossed and tousled like masses of golden rod in a brace, like the mane of the fire-gold Logs in the Wagner triology, to whom he has been like not let be lating. The hair is not long like reidle or Von Billow's. It shows the strong muscular neck at the back.

One thing about Paderewski one never forgets is his landsbake. The delicate fingers,

One thing about Paderewski one never for-gots is his handshake. The delicate fingers, with lightning in their tips, that kiss the keys in whispered songs have the grip of a Samp-son, a bullivan. You buy a size smaller glove for your right hand for a while after that handshake and are proud of it. It is the grip of a good fellow and a man of affairs, and even the most prejudiced man is a Paderewski man after it.

even the most prejudiced man is a Paderewski man after it.

In his dress high art meets modern fashlon, and seems to affiliate happuly. His coats are of the fashlonable freek cut, correct in material, precise in satin lining and the rest. But the strong and museular throat is not bound in high collars, and the tie of soit silk is artistic rather than fashlonable, for, as every one knows a pinnlet must have perfect freedom for his neck. His hat is the regulation lile, but his boots again make concession to art, for, instead of the still and pointed nationt leathers, he wears soft huttoned shees that interfere not with his delicate manipulation of the pedals. He is the pick of perfection and neatness in dress, sparing neither pains or expense in presenting alwars the appearance of a gentleman.

In manner l'aderewski is delightfully unassuming and unspecied. He possesses one of

education and broad culture. In his case, at least, concentration in operat has not absorbed every chier phase of ability. At the university he was able to finish the usual six-months'

I can devote my entire mind to the interpreta-tion of the componer's idea."

In the intermissions of a performance he desires to be quite alone and rarely speaks to any one. The programme is left for him on the table, and he looks it over to refresh his memory, for no programme or music is seen on the piano.

on the piano.

Paderewski has a home in Paris and anothe on the plane.

Paderewski has a home in Paris and another in Vienna, and it is his present purpose to accumulate sufficient meant to settle in Paris and devote himself to composition. His ideal is to study and to be a composer, as the works he has already written give great promise. Still, the fascination of playing before the public may bring him back to the concert room again and America will doubtless welcome him, for the tawny haired musical Hen finds American audiences even more quick and enthusiastic in their appreciation of musical merit than those of the Old World, the critice considerate, and their criticisms on a higher plane than the criticism abroad.

THE BRAIN OF A GREAT MUSICIAN A Phrenograph of Linner Jan Paderewski

From a Personal Examination. From the Phrenotogical Journal. The musical faculty is located in the second frontal convolution of the brain, and as it has a centre in each cerebral hemisphere, a strong development of it expands the temporal region of the cranium about where the hair begins. To estimate it, we consider the through from side to side at this point, and also the relative breadth at the external angle of the eye. However, phre-nologists all agree that talent for music is ternal angle of the eye. However, putenologists all agree that talent for music is
one of the most difficult for an inexperienced
observer to determine. For example, the
forehead may be greatly developed laterally
as a result of strong mechanical and mathematical abilities, or rendered narrow by a deficiency of these qualities in a way to confuse
the beginner. Besides, the organ of Tune is
usually located too far down; and, of course,
those who share the delusion that we judge by
cranial protuberances instead of diameters
will always be disampointed in their search for
elevations or projections in the bony case.

The temperament, or mixture of the bodily
elements, in cach instance must also be very
carcially considered. Indeed, as the tone art
is so largely a matter of feeling and suggestion, the degree of sensitiveness and responsiveness in the fibre of the individual
will be only second in importance to the development of the brain. Of the temperamental conditions that affect appreciation
of music, one of the most conspicuous is
the relative amount of bone in the organization. Very tall, long-limbed, prominentfeatured, large-landed, knotty-fingered, and
thick-skinned people, are rarely if ever very

man atter. It. The act more readed in the collection of the collec

inity and pride which is so conspicuous among the English, is decidedly weak. On the other hand, his approbativeness is enormous, in which respect he stronally resombles the French. This faculty occupies a locule in the extreme upper and outer posterior portion of the brain, and when very large, as in this instance, it rives great breadth and fulness to the rear of the top-head. His cautiousness is also in excess, and combines with love of approbation. The two together make this part of the head was to striking like that as shown be head to do the striking like that as shown be head to do the striking like that as shown be head to do the striking like that as shown be head to do the striking like that as shown be presented as a weakness, but in a case of genius like this, it is certainly excussable, and no one is likely to complain of it, except, perhaps, some less gifted rival whose vanity is greater still.

Of the moral faculties the largest is benevolence. He is not much inclined to spiritual contemplation, but he is sympathetic and generous for a fault. He takes on the conditions around him with remarkable rapidity, and becomes fairly drenched with all manner of psychical waves, so that he is a creature of moods and caprices which neither he nor his friends are often able to explain. Still, he is not a mim le in the ordinary sense, and is lact intend to imitate only that which he admires. There is much in the general tendency of his mind which reminds us of swindurns, to whom he bears a singular resomblance.

Constructiveness is increased the diameter as flown he head singular resomblance.

Constructiveness is increased the diameter as flown he head and faces. Thus, the upper sides of the forehead are activities as a musician is largely due to his fervid magniation and the lofty standard which his refined instincts create and impel him to attain. There is the same difference between his playing and that of other men which is refined instincts create and impel him to attain. There is the same difference betw

The Feminine Kind.

Mrs. Innit—The ladies of our set intend to form a secret seclety.
Mr. Innit—What will be the penalty for divulging the secrets?
Mrs. Innit—Oh: that's the object of the seciety. We are to tell each other all of them we know.

BESET, WITH LIGHTNING.

It Rated Have in Miss Rogers's Bed-New London, May 5. - It is apparent already white explosive lightning that has made things uncomfortably hot in the Land of Steady Habits for three years, is abroad this season. It has come early. A job lot of it hit New London the other night, got into a house. and festooned an antique bedstead in which children slept with ringlets of blue blazes. It was 1 o'clock in the morning and New

London was sound asleep. A storm had been coming up for hours, and at long intervals feeble flashes of lightning gleamed in the dark. For a long time so distant was the storm that no sound of thunder was heard. After a while a sullen peal boomed in the south, and not many minutes later the soundrons of the tempest rushed upon the city with a great rustling of tree branches and flurries of dust. Then the portholes of the huge cloud ships opened. The rain fell in sheets. Then came the brimstone fringe about the New London trunclebed. The trundlebed belongs to J. C. Corwin in the double house at 19 Spring street. In the bed were Miss Ams Rogers and her little brother, who is about 10

Spring street. In the bed were Miss Amy Rogers and her little brother, who is about 10 years old. They were sleeping serenely, but when the lightning bolt lit on the bed with both feet they awoke and beheld a monstrous bluish-white ball. The ball dazzled their sight and then went out, leaving a stifling odor. It was very dark in the room after the fire ball quit it, but Miss Rogers knew that what she stepped into was plaster in large part, because it gritted on her tender toos. She lighted her bedroom lamp and scanned the suiphurous track stuck full of splinters, by means of which the intruder had burrowed into in her chamber.

She said: "Oh. my!" and sat down on the bed, and invenile liegers began to whimper, and then all the folks in the house came and inquired if she had had the nightmare. She had had the nightmare. She had had the nightmare. She had had the nightmare who had dropped out or when.

Next day the reporter of the New London Day and a local architect went over the premises, together with the Clark and Corwin families. Miss Rogers, and the small brother, and scrutinized the track of the aerial missie. The Day says: "The both start the head of the bed, and, passing along to the far side of the bed, and, passing along to the far side of the bed, and, passing along to the far side of the bed, and, passing along to the far side of the bed, and, passing along to the far side of the bed, and, passing along to the far side of the bed, and, passing along to the far side of the bed, and, passing along to the far side of the bed, and, passing along to the far side of the bed, and, passing along to the far side of the bed, and, passing along to the far side of the bed, and, passing along to the far side of the bed, and, passing along to the far side of the bed, and, passing along to the far side of the bed, and, passing along to the far side of the bed, and, passing along to the far side of the bed, and the presence of the roused thom to a sense of their porit.

"In the first shock of the lightning Miss Roge

quietly sleeping, unconscious of cauger, usuate the crash of the tearing wood and plaster and the presence of a globe of live roused them to a sense of their peril.

"In the first shock of the lightning Miss Rogers kept her presence of mind, and she is able to describe the scene. The tail of fire, she says, rolled into the room, lighting it with an unholy trilliancy, and then burst, and everything went to pieces all at once, life the one horse shar. Lath, plaster, and bits of wood were strewn all about the room, and the place was jotsy tury, increasing the wonder at the escape of its late occupants.

"After visiting the bedroom the lightning appears to have run along the rool for a ditance of about fifteen test, and again tore away a portion of the roof and entered the building. It must have divided on the roof, for a portion of the chimney was knocked off, and its passage down the chimney is marked, it having come out at every stovepipe hole on each floor and pulverizing the bricks.

"On the second floor the parlor was visited, and everything was covered with soot: in the kitchen the stove pipe was knocked out and bent, and from there it went down into the cellar and, after spreading soot an inch thick ever the cellar bottom, went on to China, where it may be rioting yet.

"Another portion of the lightning followed the leader down to the ground at the northwest corner of the house, burning a series of small holes in the tin pipe, and disappeared into the ground, after tearing up the turf and making signt inroads on the house foundation. The lot adjoining the house was fairly well covered with shingles torn from the roof, and in the cellar this morning there was a confined suiphurous and socty oder left to tell of the midnight visitor."

In the same storm showers of hall fell in some parts of the State, and lightning burned out a lot of telephone boxes in Norwich, It was the third tempest of its stripe in Connuclicut this spring.

people at work there, sounding just like the voices of any other people.

"There is heard now occasionally the banging of a seat thrown down for some other early comer, and a glance at the house shows the broad expanse dotted here and there, but the newcomers are still very few in number and widely separated. You hear a rush aloft. and widely separated. You hear a rush aloft the gallery doors have been opened, and a moment later a fringe of heads appears along the gallery rail. On the stage the sounds of preparation continue and you hear the sound of a clarinet or a piecolo; the orchestra is getting ready. Perhaps some early violin player—for the members of the orchestra are like the audience, some of them like to come carly and have plenty of time to spare—comes out from under the stage and takes his violin from its box and tests it, and then sits waiting and ready for the swing of the conductor's baten.

"Now from under the stage come the sharp notes of the cornet, and seemingly almost in answer there comes a sharper rattle of seats from the house; the people are coming. About this time comes the man who thinks he won't wait for the usher, but will hunt up his seats himself. The lady with him stands in the alsie while he looks for the letter and then along the backs of the seats for the numeers. Then come the man and woman who think, after they are seated, that their seats are not very good. They talk it ever for a moment and decide that they would like to change them. The man goos back to the lex office; presently he returns and stands at the end of the row. The lady rises to join him and they move toward the new seats. They are both pleased, but it may be that they flad the new seats, when they actually come to them, as much too far back as the others were too far forward, and that it would have been better to remain where they were at lirst.

"The house is filling rapidly and the rattle of seats is almost unbroken. Earlier comers are rising here and there to let others pass to their seats. The house is nearly full now with people young and old. Everybody seems intent on schoyment: the younger were nover so little, so youthful, so fascinating: the older nover more comfortable.

"The louse is filling rapidly and the rattle of seats is and there to let others pass to their seats. The house is nearly full now with people young and old. E the gallery doors have been opened, and a moment later a fringe of heads appears along

Chill to Chicago in a 22-foot Boat.

An eccentric navigator named Bosman proposes to make a trip from Valparaiso to Chicago in a 22-foot beat, and actually salied away from Valparaiso March 12, on his long voyage. He comes via Fanama, whence his craft will be transported to Colon by rail. From Colon he will emisark for Chicago via the St. Lawrence River, and if he does not come to grief in his perilous undertaking, expects to arrive in the Windy City about the middle of June. Mr. Bosman appears to forget that the Hudson River and Eric Canal furnish him a much easier as well as shorter route to the great city of the marvellous show, and the dangers of the longer St. Lawrence route should not be deliberately courted. From the Panama Star and Heinfel.

The Riebes of Uninhabited Nicaragus.

Fina the Plannan Sur and Breed.

Mr. J. Crawford, a well-known resident of Managua, has just completed a tour covering about 12,600 square miles of territory of the republic of Micaragua. Mr. Crawford reports that the uninhabited central mountainous part of the country is very rich in agricultural lands, excellent for raising coffee, tobacco, grapes, almenda, corn. potaloes, vegetables, sugarcane, rice, cocca, indigo, plantains, mangoes, oranges, ilmes, iemons, bananas, &c. In the forests are to be found matiogany, cedar, rosewood, walnut, India rubber, nispero, guanacasca, &c. Its lodes are rich in gold and silver, while large deposits of marble, granite, and magnesian lime stone are to be found.

LETTERS ON TIMELY THRMES.

Origin of the Names of Water Craft, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In order to comply with THE SUN'S great motto I join issue with the author of that well-written though misleading article on the origin of vesels' names published on April 28.

First, as to caravel, which he assumes to be derived from karabos (a beetle). Caravel is an abbreviation of caravela, the root of which is undoubtedly car, a word signifying a vehicle in the most ancient of languages. Karabos (a sea crab) is no doubt from the same root, t. c., to carry, from its ability to carry food and other things in its claws. There is a large unwieldy reasel used in the Levant called a carabo, nicknamed, no doubt, in derision after the crab, from its persistent efforts to make looway when you want it to make headway. Thus from the root car we have caravela, the sailing carrier; caravelon, the lamp carrier, or signal ship of the fleet; caravana, the fleet itseif; carabo, a ship built expressly to carry a large cargo, regardless of the time occupied in going from port to port. And now that we have in our own waters a reproduction of the caravels that brought Columbus over the unknown and dreaded western ocean, we are at a loss which to wonder at most-his faith, his pluck, or the stern necessity that forced him to accept such miserable vessels for s voyage of such unknown conditions, knowing as he did of the large and splendid calleys.

as he did of the large and splendid gallers, busses, and caraks so numerous in the Mediterranean Sea.

Galley originally signified a boat from outside the Straits of Gibraltar, Galleis, or other foreign port, rigged with a mast and sail easily put up and struck. The galeas was a merchant vessel trading to foreign parts. The name did not come into vogue until after the discovery of America: it was then coupled with galleon. Calleon was a galeas taken into the service of the Government, and armed for the protection of the Government, and armed for the protection of the flottila to the West Indies. Galleons were probabited by law from carrying merchandise, but did it all the same as now. A buss from horses, a wood was a great ship metaphorically called a buss on account of her size and the amount of wood used in her construction. We are told that when the King of Scotland built the Great Michael he harried all the woods of Fife to finish her. King Richard L. on his voyage to the Hot, Land, encountered a buss so large that his biggest galey would hardly make a long boat for her. His poof says:

At none the tother day thei sanh fer in the se

At none the tother day thet sanh fer in the se A great busse and gny, fulle hie of satie was be,

At none the tother day thei sanh for in the se A great busse and gay, fulle his of saile was he, which he only succeeded in capturing by forming his fleet into line of battle or rums, after his sailors had taken possession of the buss's steering geer by diving overboard and fastening roces to her rudder.

Carak also is a metaphorical name. A carak, or carrick, is the Gaelle for a rack or reef just awash at the mouth of a harbor, and was appeled to a ship to signify that she was so large that the waves of the sea had no more effect on her than on the rock at the mouth of the harbor. This metaphor has given to St. Patrick the credit of performing a great miracle, that of sailing over the sea upon a rock with all his company. This was because his translators were ignorant of the double meaning of the word carak.

Frigate, named from the Saxon hermaphrodite decked vossel, propelled both with oars and sails, whence the name brig and briggantine are the derivatives. We have the hermaphrodite brig yet with us. Yachts were in use in England long before Evelyn's time. Queen Elizabeth had one, the silverware of which is in use on the royal yachts at present.

Cutter is derived from the French word cots, the side—i.e. a boat carried on the side of the ship. Thus itowley says:

The Bollengra and confirms appear.

ever, whose respect for their religion, and for themselves as a part of that religion, requires no effort at self-effacement. This class gives no offence to Christian society, because observance of the laws of their religion insists upon "that abstention from small and tempting advantages" which the Ecening Post claims

is so essential to the Jew's social success. After all, what is this social prejudice? Is it aimed only at the Jew? Do not Christians suffer from the stings and lashes of that clu-sive element which dubs itself "society." and claims the privilege of snubbing pretentious Gentiles, Catholies, and Protestants, as well as Jews? Are not Jews also divided into classes wherein rich and poor, cultured and uncultured rub up against each other, producing degrees of friction pleasant or uppleasant according to the status of the individuals who

calcured rub up against each other, producing degrees of friction pleasant or unpleasant according to the status of the individuals who come in contact. These are the social hierarchies which tashion gathers together into so-calied "sets," and in spite of the Phariseoism that obtains among them, subserve a useful purpose in the world's economy.

From the folly and ignorance on the part of Christians, that make such unpleasant epissodes, as the Union Loague blackrailing possible there is only one lesson to be learned: A dew sins against Jewish character and Jewish conviction when, seeking to enter the world, he throws off his Judaism. The chances for the existence of social prejudice would be materially lossened by a closer adherence to Jewish life and teachings. A Jew recontizing in himself a lactor of the community soprarted by the ouservances of his religion from that familiarity with Christians that breets contempt cannot ever be placed in the humiliating position of being refused admittance anywhere. Standing for what he is, a dow in life as well as in heart, without any evasions or apping of Christian customs, he would be a thoroughly consistent and combredened adjunct of society, and as such welcomed, respected, and honored, where now he is flattered, contemped, and furrected, The following passages from The litistory of the Sets in North America.

By the Hon. Charles's Path, preach a sermed the Settlement of the Joess in North America. By the Hon. Charles's I had, preach a sermed the stationary of the Sets in North America.

By the Hon. Charles's I had, preach a sermed the settlement of the Joess in North America. By the Hon. Charles's I had, preach a sermed by the Hon. Charles's I had, preach a sermed by the Hon. Charles's I had, preach a sermed by the Hon. Charles's I had, preach a sermed by the Hon. Charles's I had, preach a sermed by the Hon. Charles's I had, preach a sermed by the Honorashion of the service of the safety period are described as exceedingly of the safety period are described.

They w

THE VALLEY OF VAPORS.

The Condition and Needs of the Govern Beservation at the Hot Springs of Arkansas

WASHINGTON, May 6.- The substantial completion of the largest and most important structure ever erected on the Hot Springs Reservation invites attention to the recent changes effected in this remarkable spot.

Two years ago Congress passed a law emall the lots not already disposed of or set apart for the town. Under that law Secretary Noble had the lots reappraised and advertised for sale. The lots were 320 in number, and 170 of these, appraised at \$00,120, were sold for \$74,255, an advance of nearly one-fourth on the appraised value. There were several others that had claims upon them, and that were accordingly withdrawa, in order that Congress might act upon them. As for the remainder that were not put up for sale, it was wisely determined to keep them for a future opportunity, which was likely to prove at least as advantageous. Besides, a very large cash fund had already been accumulated.

The act in question further provided for granting leases for bathhouses and their sites not exceeding twenty years. A new lease was accordingly granted to the Ariington Hotel, at \$2,500 a year, for twenty years, and plans were approved for removing the old structure and building a new one, to contain not less than 200 sleeping rooms, and to cost, with the bathhouse, not less than \$300,000. This was to be

completed by May 1, 1803.

The history of this interesting reservation shows that in 1877 Congress authorized the President to appoint three commissioners to lay out the land into squares, lots, blocks, avenues, streets, and alleys, reserving a tract which included all the springs and also the surrounding hills, which tract was to be put in charge of a superintendent. Existing buildings were to be removed if expedient. The following year another act directed the lease of the site of the existing hotel for ten years at \$1.000 a year; but some years later a Committee of the House of Representatives visited Hot Springs, and took testimony as to the true value of the rental. The lowest estimate given by any witness was \$3,000 a year, while the highest was \$25,000. After considering the subject the majority of the committee thought \$10,000 a year a fair

the committee thought \$10,000 a year a fair rental, while the minority favored \$3,-500. Secretary Noble, in his report for 1840, referred to this estimate of \$10,-000 in 1882 by the Committee of Cougress, and added that the real renting value had undoubtedly increased since that time, although "the early opening," he added, "of a larger and more elaborately finished and furnished hotel in the city may have quite a depreciating effect on this value." As has been seen, he afterward leased the sittor \$2,500 a year, and that has settled one of the principal sources of income for the next twenty years.

teams. Then there will be pienty of opportunity for handball exercise. The gymnasium also has a well-arranged suspended running track encircling the room.

The competitions recently held at Philadelphia and Orange, resulting in decided victories for the athletes from this city and Brooklyn, have done a great deal toward encouraging athletics here. Judson Macielian of the Englewood Association, who vanited it feet 4 inches, was at one time a momber of the Young Men's Institute of this city. Medicilian used to belong to the leaders' corps of the Institute, and was one of the best athletes and gymnasts brought out by Dr. Yarnell, the explicitly and the structure of the Victory which their ciubswinging class won over the representatives of the other city branches in the Crange light gymnastic competition. The branch also won last year's competition. The branch also won last year's competition. The branch also won last year's competition. The branch and plans are being made to visit all the old familiar places along the Sound.

In addition to the eleven men who secured 400 points and over in the gymnastic examination held at the Central branch, the following gymnasts qualified:

(a. B. Lang, 503 points A. Cameron, 588; R. Wilson, 5775; Joseph Jonann, 357 w. F. Bellews, 30752, J. W. 57752 Joseph Jonann, 357 w. F. Bellews, 30752, J. W.

An adoles and over in the gymnastic examination hold at the Central branch, the following gymnasts qualified:

6. B. Lang 363 points: A Cameron, 388; R. Wison, 375%, Joseph Jonann, 387; M. F. Bellews, 66.5%; J. W. Cerhan, 375%, A. G. Kennish, field or, 601, 571%; J. Frierron, 388; R. Carrish, M. Perfect, 365%; R. Frierron, 388; R. Carrish, M. Perfect, 365%; R. Frierron, 388; R. Carrish, M. Perfect, 365%; R. J. Warrish, M. J. Lang, 365%; A. B. Stant, 366%; R. J. Warrish, M. J. Lang, 375%; B. Herris, 361%; J. Lang, 375%; B. Herris, 37

GEN. DI CESNOLA'S STATUES

DR. MAX OUNEFALSCH-RICHTER RE-TURNS TO THE ATTACK ON THEM.

He Resents the Old Charges that the Astiquities in the Museum of Art Are Rus All that They Should Be, and Offers Evtdence that Gen, dt Cennola Put Hends and Boil's Out of Different Graves Together to Make Complete Figures,

It is now some ten years since rival factions of artists and archaelogists in this town hotly debated the question of the authenticity of Gen, di Cesnola's large Cyprian collection of antiquities, which some time before had been acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The real question at issue, namely, whether Gen.di Cernela had popped odd heads and arms from his assorted lot of fragments upon bodies of statues that chanced to be found without heads or arms, was never settled to the entire satisfaction of the public, although the explorer was nequitted of libelling the man who made the charges and was unqualifieldy endorsed by the trustees of the museum. Their official declaration that Gen. di Cesnela had not juggled these ancient fragments practically forminated the controversy, but without convincing the General's critics.

Some recent utterance of Dr. Max Ohnefalsch-Eichter of Cyprus has opened the old question, and he recently received a written defiance and a challenge from some adherents of Gen. di Cesnola. This, Dr. Richter admits, is just the opportunity he wants to offer some evidence in support of the original charges of dishonesty in the restorations made by Cesnola. Dr. Richter says that many of Cesnola's statues and statuettes are bogusin part, and that to that extent the museum has been sunmefully imposed upon.

Dr. Max Chnefatsch-Richter speaks as one having authority. He has spent the past twelve years in explorations in Cyprus on the sites of the ancient towns and sanctuaries under the patronage of the British, Berlin, and Cyprus museums, ife has been over the ground that Gen, di Cesnola claims to have dug up, and he says that Gen, di Cosnola never in the world saw the temple treasure vaults that he pretends to have explored.

Dr. Richter does not assume to discredit the

genuineness or the great value of the Cesnola collection in our Museum of Art. It is worth, he says, more than it cost, and contains many fine and beautiful pieces. It is against the statues and the statuettes that he charges were in effect composed or put together dis-

the presenges of achieved recovered where the second and the second process to the recovered and achieved recovered the second and the second process to the second and the second process to the seco

to be sunoved and replaced by more ernamental ones, among the bath houses provided."

If further appeared that the free bathhouse had been enlarged, and that it is a great bono to the invalid peor, of whom from 1800 to 1900 bathed there during the year reported upon the properties of the people of the people

The South American Equivalent of Coloral

Possible Wichington Exercise Note.

Possible Wichington Exercise Note.

"You may call the average South or Central American of the higher classes Doctor with as much certainty of making the title fit as "Coionel' to a Kentuckian," said Amos F. Anderson of Boston.

"Americans have undoubtedly noticed that most of the prominent men who have visited here voluntarily or in exile have the predix 'Dr.' before their name. Also, that many of the Fresidents of these republics are apparently physicians, for instance Dr. Nanez, President of Colombia. But they are not all physicians, Lauvers in these countries graduate with the degree which entities this prefix, and if our own thauncey Depow should visit there he would be considered a lawyer. Many go through college just for this fonor, having no intention to practise law or medicine.

"The standard of education is higher than we suppose, and the collegiate courses much more rigorous. In the ducation is higher than we suppose, and the collegiate courses much more rigorous. In the ducation is higher than we seven years, or double the time required here to graduate. Again, while a physician may pass an examination to practise in a department or aistrict of a republic, he must pass a higher examination to practise in the entire country. Fractitioners coming from this or other countries must also pass an examination before being admitted to practice, and interstate or foreign diplomas are not required or provide the practice.